To PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.—The Mayor Company respectfully call the attention of Printers and Publishers to their improved Type and Stereotype Plates, &c. The improvement consists in cring to them a copper face, at about one third additional cost, so that their durability is increased in direct preparties to the superist tenacity of copper over type metal, which, according to correct experiments, is as it is to 1. From this single fact it will at once be perserved that a thin face of copper must give extraordinary endurance to printing surfaces and experience has fully proved such to be the case. The Company have secured letters patent for the improvement, and they are prepared to receive and execute orders at their establishment, 8 North Williamsst, New York.

The following papers are pointed in the copper-faced type: New York Course and Evenuer. New York Daily Tribune; Boston Daily Journal; Boston Flag of Our Union; Boston Daily Journal; Boston Flag of Our Union; Corgan, and others.

The Stock Tools and To PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS .-

To JEWELERS .- The Stock, Tools and fixtures of a Newlers Shop for sale and the Shop to let. The subscriber offers for sale all the necessary tools for carrying on the above business, together with the manufacturing of gold curb chain. They will be disposed of chasp as they were bought for each and on the most favorable terms. To an industrious and enterprising man this is an opportunity soldom to be met with. Apoly at H. F. CRANE'S Silver Plating Factory, 55 Gold-st. New-York.

1738 318

A GOOD INVESTMENT.-To be sold the A CIGOD INVESTIBLE.

Stock, fixtures and business of a first class Family Grocery.

Iocated in one of the best situations in the city. The above,

for an enterprising man, will be found an investment rarely

coffered. Stock of the very best quality, and to be sold low

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PALMER & Co.'s great California Express will take Freight and Packages 10 per cent lowe than any other responsible Company. Through in thirty five days or no charge. PALMER & Co. 30 Broadway, and thorised Agents of U.S. M., Steamship line.

For gaining the publicity requisite to a large establishment of any kind, the Advertising Agency of V. B. Palmes, Tribune Buildings, affords a complete constitution.

VAN DYKE'S HOTEL AND DINING SALONS, No. 22 and 25 Catherine-slip —Capt. M. M. Van Dyke respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to accommodate permanent or transient boarders. The house has been raised two stories, and there are 33 single rooms. The furniture is entirely new, has been made to order expressly for the house. Captama and Mates of vessels, and persons doing business in the eastern part of the city, will find the location convenient, and the accommodations equal to any other establishment of the kind in the city. N. B.—The house will be open at all hours. VAN DYKE'S HOTEL AND DINING SALONS,

INDIA-RUBBER SHOES !- FRAUD .- After INDIA-RUBBER SHOES!—FRAUD.—After all the fraudulent attempts to deceive the public, the "combination" evidently mean to allow the approaching Fall Term of Court to pass without a trial. I charge this now in advance, while there is plenty time to prepare—and, I call upon the combination to oroduce witnesses—Adolphus kione and John C. Bickford, he soas in their employ, against whom I have attachments, to come forward and rive their testimony. This hey dive note, and they dare not come to trial before a jury. This I charge, and aver that the pretended patents are a fraud, and I can and will prove activate that in Court, winenever the combination venture to a trial before a jury. If they are innecent of this charge, allow the witnesses to come upon the stand, and not keep them secreted. Bring the case to trial before a jury. For final and swindle. If not, let them come before a jury for frairly. Until this is done, shame should keep you all from any more cowardly attacks in the newspapers.

Owner of 17 India Rubber Patents and Manufacturer Warehouse, 23 Courtland-st. New-York.

Supers.—Not. every one.

GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS .- Not every one professing to make "Gentlemen's Shirts," can make shirts fit for gentlemen. At GREEN's, 1 Astor House, style, fit material and workmanship are guaranteed, and every garment promised is real bone at the appointed hour.

GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER WEAR.-First quality Realy made white and colored Grass and Lenen Coats, Zephyr Cloth, Merino, Alpaca, and Luster do; single milled Cassimere, Merine, Bombazine and Drillies Pantaloons, with a large assortment of Linen, Marsoilles and other Yests, at our usual moderate prices. WM. T. JENNINGS & Co. 221 Broadway, jewst

There is one place in the city where Strangers can find really good Boots and Shoes, we refer to WATKINA'S, II 4Fulton sirect. Mr W's reputation as a Boot-maker is unsurpassed, and he sells no boots but of his own manufacture.

FRENCH SHOES AND GAITERS .- Just received from Paris, a large assortment of shoes and Gatters, made by the best manufacturers in Paris, and of the most celebrated French Patent Leather; also, every style of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c. &c. can be found at Broox's New-York Boot and Shoe Emporism, 10 Fulton-st., the chespest place in the city to get a good article.

17 Housekeepers, and all others, in want of Bedding, Bedsteads, &c., would de well to call at M. WILLARD's old established Warersenns, 150 Chatham st., corner of Mulberry at, where may be found the largest assortment of articles in his line, ever obred to the public, consisting of Feathers, Beds, Mattresses, &c. Patent Serow Bedsteads and Cots, wholesale and retail 198 imTuTh&SA

HAMMOCKS!-LEARY & Co., leaders and introducers of fashion for Gentlemen's Hats, 3 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway, will this day open several bales superior Mexican Grass Hammocks.

THE ANNUAL INVASION .-

All the insect race together
Are awake this blazing weather,
And, what's worse, our rest they break,
Keeping as all wide awake.
Lyon's Powder will, however,
Put then all to sleep forever.
Bed bugs, roaches them, and so-forth,
From walls, floors and coinings so forth,
Through this dust to creep or cauter;
But it kills them off instanter.
Depot for the sale of Lyon's Magnetic Powder, and Lyon's Pills for the destruction of rats and mice, 424 Broadway.

TRUTH AND CANDOR .- A Medicine scien-

TRUTH AND CANDOR.—A Medit life scient preferations, and is recompounded, which makes no unduspretensions, and is recommended by chizens of the highest respectability, deserves the parronage of the public. Such a medicine is the Oxygenated Bitters, for the error of Dyspessis in all its forms.

For sale by A. B. & D. Sands, 100 Fulton-st; A. D. Scovill & Co. 216, and C. A. Ring, 192 Broadway, J. & I. Coddington, 362 Hudson-st, and 713 Broadway; E. M. Gaion, 127 Bowery, corner of Grand at; Hall, Ruckle & Co. 266 Greenwichst; and by Druggists generally in the United States and Canada.

SUMMER COMPLAINT-DYSENTERY-DI-

The only certain remedy for tender feet is Bush's Marie Cream Liniment. It performs a cure in one night. Principal Dépôt 319 Greenwich, corner of Duanest. Also, by E. M. Guon, corner Bowery and Grand-st.; in Brooklyn by Mrs. Havs. 175 Fulton st. and Dr. Palmer, 139 Myrtle av. Price 25 cents per bottle. 1929 RIUTHAS

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists & Publishers, Clinton Hall 131 Nassau-st, near the Park.

Philadelphia Markets and Stocks.

Correspondence of The Tribune.
PHILAPELPHIA, Wednesday, July 30. PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 30.

There is a better feeling in the Corrox market and prices are firmer. The stock is much reduced. No sales of Bark have been reported. Holders ask \$27 % tun for No. 1—There is no change to notice in the Flotz market. The demand, both for export and city consumption, continues limited. Sales 1,000 bils old stock for shipment, at 4 12½, and a lot of fresh ground at 4 4 25 % bil. For city use prices ranged from 4 16½ up to 4 75 for common and extra trands. By Flotze is but a limited amount of Wheat offering to day. The demand however, continues limited. We quote fair and prin e new Southern red. at 85% conts, and white at 96x82 cits # bush. Corn continues scarce. A carge of Pennsylvania yellow sold at 63 cits, after. Offers and Mollars, said sold at 30 cits. # bushel. Coffers and Mollars, said at 1,145% is in better demand, and several lots of Potto kies Sugar sold at 31,45% and holds at 23%.

hds at 73[c. Sales of Stocks.—First Board—10 Kentucky Bk. 55: 16 S A Inn. 14]; \$200 Wilmington RR 6s, 129]; \$200 Lehigh at 54; 100 Reading RR. 20]; 30 do. 26]; \$10,100 State 5s, 6; \$300 Texas Bonds, 10 per cent. 60; \$1,000 Puttsburg 6c, compone, 126]; 2 Mech Bk. 25; 10 Merch & Mech Bk. 26; do. 27; \$200 Surme Gardon 6s, 28, 1100. (coupons.) 964, 2 Mech Bs. 29, 19 Merch & Mech Bk, 261, 3 do, 27, \$900 Spring Gardon 8s, 281, 100.

Second Board—330 Reading RB, 25, 200 do, 264, 50 Lebigh Int. 84.

The General Appraisers.

Messrs. Charles Bradley of Boston, Eg-bert Bensen of New-York, J. S. Riddle of Philadel-phia and Lewis Sutton of Baltimore, the Appraisers at Large appointed under the act of the last session of Congress, have been in this city for some days, during which they have had frequent meetings at the Treasury, and consultations with the Scoretary, on the subject of their future plan of operations. This plan having been decided upon by the latter, those gentlemen have left the seat of Government for the purpose of entering upon the active discharge of their duties. Messrs. Charles Bradley of Boston, Eg-

We understand that they will first visit the principal ports, in order to ascertain and compare the modes in which the business of the Appraisers department is conducted at those places respectively, and that then the seacoast and Northern frontier will be divided into sesarate districts, and one or more of these districts will be assigned to each of these Appraisers, who will visit each port of entry in their respective districts. They will subseentry in their respective districts. They will subsequently meet together at stated periods for the purpose of comparing notes, and making full reports to the Treasury Department of all their observations and the information they have collected.

These reports will the better enable the Department to correct any errors or discrepancies which

These reports will the better enable the Depart ment to correct any errors or discrepancies which may exist in the system of appraisement, and to establish not only uniformity in the mode of conducting the business in the Appraisers' Department, but also in the assessment of duties in the different ports and sections of the Union. Much information, in connexion with the collection of the revenue, will no doubt thus be obtained, which will be of great service to the Department in framing its future instructions to the Officers of the Customs, and will lead to still greater regularity and efficiency in the whole system, particularly in the smaller and more distant ports.

evinced that very beneficial results will attend the operations of this new Board.
[National Intelligencer.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1851.

T. B. Welch, Watertown. We are not aware of any place where finar-cotton goods can be bought in the quantity you speak of. The manufacture is not yet established on any considerable scale on either side the Atlantic through we understand that it soon will be in this country.

The Washington had not arrived at a late hour this morning. She is now in her fifteenth day, and may be hourly expected.

The August Elections.

Within the ensuing week important elections will be held in Indiana, Kentucky. North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Arkansas and Texas. We give in another column full lists of the candidates put up by the several parties.

In Indiana ten Members of Congress are to be chosen on the 4th inst. The canvass has been an unusually able and thorough one, and the prospect is favorable for the Whigs. In the last Congress the delegation from this State stood eight Opposition, one Opposition Free Soiler, and one Whig; now we shall be badly disappointed if it

does not count three or four Whigs. In the 1st District, there is no Whig nominee, but L. Q. De Bruler, Independent, has been working hard and will get all the Whig votes; the probability is, however, that Lockhart, Opposition, will be elected by at least 500 majority. In the Had District C. L. Dunham is the Opposition candidate for reelection, but Roger Martin, Whig, has crowded him in the canvass and will crowd him in the election. There is a chance that he may beat him, but our expectations are not very confident; Dunham's majority in 1849 was 500. In the IIId the Whigs think they will elect Col. Watts over John L. Robinson, (whose majority in 1849 was 800) and we may say that the National Councils would lose nothing by such a change. In the IVth we think Samuel W. Parker is sure of his election, and that Mr. G. W. Julian will have leave to stay at home. The District is Whig and on a fair fight such as this must give a sufficient majority. The Coalition which elected Julian in '49 has lost its virtue and fallen into confusion. The Vth is largely and certainly Opposition. In the VIth two Opposition candidates have been running, but one of them has withdrawn and Gorman will no doubt be reclected. In the VIIth E. W. McGaughey is running on the Whig side, and has been hard pressed on account of his surprising and unaccountable vote in favor of the Fugitive Slave bill. In the canvass he has been obliged to defend that bill out-and-out, as the only way to justify his course in this respect, and will lose a great many Whig votes. Still, as there are two Opposition candidates and a good deal of discord in that party, he has not a bad chance; besides, he will get some Loco-Foco support, for the very reason which alienates a portion of the Whigs. His majority in '49 was 1,100. In the VIIIth District David Brier, Whig, is running against Daniel Mace. Mr. Brier is a strong and popular man, and got a good vote in '47, but we shall by no means be surprised if he fails now. In the IXth Schuyler Colfax, one of the ablest and foremost of the young men of the State, is the Whig candidate against Dr. G. N. Fitch, who represented the District in the last Congress. Collax performed a distinguished part in the late Constitutional Convention, is deservedly popular among men of all parties and will get a larger vote than any other Whig could hope for. We shall be disappointed if he is not elected. The candidates have been stumping the district, and a more thorough canvass could not be made. Dr. Fitch will lose largely from his recreancy to the Free Soil pledges he gave previous to his former election. His majority in '49 was 300. In the Xth, Samuel Brenton, Independent Whig, has been canvassing very energetically against James W. Borden and James Crabs. There is a chance that in the division of the Opposition force Mr. Brenton may be elected.

In this State the Fugitive Slave Law has been an important topic in the canvass. In some districts the feeling of opposition to it has been warm, but in most districts there has been manifested no general or very resolute disposition to seek its modification. The Presidential question has also been a good deal considered; the Whigs of Indiana are unanimous in favor of Gen. Scott, while the Opposition go for Gen. Lane, "the Marion of the Mexican War

and the Hero of the West." In Kentucky State officers as well as Members of Congress are to be chosen on the 4th. Hon. Archibald Dixon, the Whig candidate, will have a very close pull for Governor, and the probability is that we will lose it. Cassius M. Clay is running independently for this office on the ground of Emancipation, and is severely blamed for so doing in certain quarters. It is thought that as the State recently decided against Emancipation the question should be allowed to sleep for the present, but we do not see the force of that argument. Undoubtedly no other measure would do so much for the prosperity of the State, and that it has now been rejected is but an additional reason for its instant and permanent agitation. It is well that the Emancipationists should organize and display their forces in the way in which they may be most effective. It is true, however, that their movement will have an unfavorable effect on the Whig ticket, Gubernatorial and Congressional, and especially on the former. Mr. Dixon is one of the most bitter opponents of Emanstitutional Convention proposed to make the publication of an Emancipation paper a penitentiary offense. The Emancipationists are naturally not in love with him after this, and as they are found more among the Whigs than the Locos, he will poll far less than the former strength of his party, without gaining anything from the other side. And if, as our most recent information leads us to suppose, Cassius Clay receives 4,000 to 5,000 votes, it is highly probable that Powell, the Opposition candidate, will be elected by a plurality. This we should deeply regret for many reasons, but still we are somewhat used to seeing the Whig party suffer from the progress of new ideas and new measures. In 1849 Crittenden beat Powell by 8,500 majority. In this State little is heard of the South-

ern Rights or Secession movement which cuts so great a figure down a little nearer the Equator, and all that is heard is naturally from the Loco-Foco side. Mr. Beverly L. Clarke the Loco candidate in the IIId Conpressional District, and David Meriwether in the VIIth both declare their sympathy with the fiery and fire-eating portion of our glorious Union. The last delegation from Kentucky stood 6 Whig to 4 Opposition and we suppose will not be changed much either way though the prospect is not so brilliant as we should like to see it. In the Ist Distriet, Linn Boyd, Opposition, will undoubtedly be elected. In the IId, Jefferson Jennings is the regular Whig candidate, and Ben. E. Grey, Whig, is running against him on his own hook, a procedure which is not well thought of by the leading Whigs of the District. We anticipate the election of Mr. Jennings, by a clean vote. In 1849 the District gave a Whig majority of Clarke, Opposition, out of sight. In the IVth, W. T. Ward, Whig has no competitor. In the Vth the Whigs are sure of choosing their candidate, Mr. Hill. In the VIth there are two Whig candidates but no Loco. In the VIIth Humphrey Marshall, Whig. who is running for a reelection, is pretty sure to be beaten by David Meriwether, for the want of votes that have gone over to the Emancipationists, who in this District are numerous. Marshall was chosen in '49 by only 64 majority, and apart from Emancipation, has since lost in popularity, while Meriwether is personally liked. It looks queer for the special opponents of Slavery to help in the election of a proslavery ultraist, but the political kaleidoscope has shown strange combinations as this. In the VIIIth we are glad to say that Gen. Leslie Combs, one of the manliest and most generous men in manly and generous Kentucky, is at last a candidate on the Whig side. He ought to be elected though his straightforward character and patriotic advocacy of popular interests have made him influential personal enemies. He is opposed by John C. Breckenridge, who is a very tough antagonist, but we hope Combs will carry it. The District was largely Whig at the last election. In the IXth John C. Mason, Opp., is running alone and in the Xth Richard H. Stanton, Opposition, will be reelected.

In Arkansas a Member of Congress is to be chosen on the 4th. John Preston is running as a 'Union Whig' candidate against Robert W. Johnson, who sat in the last House. Johnson goes the whole figure for 'Southern Rights,' and will no doubt be

IN ALABAMA, NORTH CAROLINA and TEN-NESSEE, the contest has little to do with the old party questions; there the Whigs have generally merged themselves with the Union party, or that which contends: 1. That under the Constitution, and as a matter of law, no State has a right to secede from the Confederation; and 2. That there is now no reason for dissolving the Union, violently. The mass of the old Opposition, on the other hand, have merged themselves in the State Rights party, (though two or three of them are on the Union tickets,) whose doctrines range all along shore from the abstract constitutional right of Secession to the immediate, vawning, inevitable necessity for doing the thing regardless of expense, and without postponement on account of the weather. Perhaps the bitterest contest in these States is that against Edward Stanly, in the VIIIth District of North Carolina. All the resources of personal hostility and public prejudice are employed against him, but-though our good wishes would be of little service-we earnestly trust Mr. Stanly may be successful, though the vote must be a close one In TENNESSEE Gov. Trousdale. (Loco) the hero of an indefinite number of wars, is running for reelection on the Southern Rights ticket, against Hon. W. B. Campbell (Whig) on the Union ticket. Judge Campbell's chance has been injured by a fit of sickness which attacked him shortly after the commencement of the canvass, and prevented him from stumping the State with his opponent. The Congressional delegation will probably not be essentially changed. The Union Whigs of Tennessee declare in favor of Millard Fillmore for the Presidency. In Alabama the Secession candidate for Governor will be elected, but the majority of the Congressional delegation will be the

all sides. Texas is the natural country of great men, and we are glad to see so many willing to sacrifice themselves in the service of their country. By good luck there is no State Rights party there, and party lines seem to be drawn on a sort of general average. We shall know who is elected cipation in the State, and in the recent Con- when the returns come.

In Texas candidates are abundant on

GLANCES AT EUROPE .. No. XXVII. THE ROMANS OF TO-DAY. Editorial Correspondence of The Tribune Rome, Monday, June 30, 1851.

THE common people of Rome generally seem to me an intelligent, vivacious, convivial race, and I can readily credit the assurance of wellinformed friends, that they are mentally superior to most other Italians. It may be deemed strange that any other result should be thought possible. since the very earth around them, with all it bears, is so vivified with the spirit of Heroism, of Genius, and of whatever is most memorable in History. But the legitimate influences of Nature, of Art, and of Ancestry, are often over borne by those of Institutions and Laws, as is now witnessed on all the eastern and southern coasts of the Mediterranean, and I was rather disappointed in finding the poorest Romans a race of fully average capacities, intellectual and physical. A face indicating mental imbecility, reven low mediocrity, is very rarely met in those streets, where the greater portion of the Romans seem to work and live. The women are brown, plain, bare-headed and rather careless of personal appearance, but ready at repartee, self-possessed, energetic, with flashing eyes and countenances often indicating a depth of emotion and character. I do not think such pictures as abound in Rome could have been painted where the women were common-place

who are qualified to speak, by residence in the country, give unfavorable accounts of the moral qualities of the Romans especially; and in these qualities I include Patriotism and all the civic virtues. That Italians, and those of Rome es pecially, are quite generally sensual, selfish, inolent, fickle, dishonest, vicious, is the general report of the foreigners residing among them. Zealons Protestants will readily account for it by their Catholicism. My own prepossessions aturally lead me to the conclusion that much of the religious machinery in operation here is un favorable to the development of high moral character. Whatever the enlightened and good may mean by these observances, it does seem to me above 4,000. In the IIId, Presley Ewing, that the ignorant and vulgar understand that the Whig, a strong man and true, will beat evil consequences of pleasant sins may be cheaply avoided by a liberal use of holy water, by bowings before the altar and reverent conformity to rituals and ceremonies -This is certainly the great danger (in my sight) of the Catholic system-that it may lead its vo taries to esteem conformity to outward and cere moral law. Not that this error is by any means confined to Catholics, for Christendom is full of Protestants who, though ready enough to proclaim that kissing the toe of St. Peter's statue is a poor atonement for violating the Commandments, and Adoration of the Virgin a very bad substitute for Chastity, do yet themselves prefer bad Christians to good Infidels, and would hail with lov the conversion of India or China to their creed, though it should involve no improvement of character or life. I know every one believes that such conversion would inevitably result in amendment of heart and morals, but how many desire it mainly for that reason? How large a proportion of Protestants esteem it the great end f Religion to make its votaries better husbands. brothers, children, neighbors, kindred, citizens To my Protestant eyes, it seems that the general error on this point is more prevalent and more vital at Rome than elsewhere; and I have been trying to recollect, among all the multitude of Paintings Mosaic and Statuary I have seen here, repre senting St. Peter in Prison, St. Peter on the Sea of Galilee, St. Peter healing the Cripple, St. Peter raising the Dead, St. Peter receiving the Keys, St. Peter suffering Martyrdom, &c. &c (some of hem many times over.) I have any where met with a representation of that most remarkable beneficent vision whereby the Apostle was instructed from Heaven that " Of a truth, God is no respecter of persons, but in every nation he that feareth Him and worketh righteousness is accepted with Him." I presume such a representation must exist in a city where there are so many hundreds if not thousands of pictures of St. Peter doing, receiving or suffering; but this have seen it many times depicted. Who knows a Protestant city in which the aforesaid lesson given to Peter has been adequately dwelt on and

> That the prevalence of Catholicism is not inconsistent with general uprightness and purity of morals is demonstrated in Ireland, in Switzerland, in Belgium, in the Tyrol and elsewhere, The testimony of the great body of travelers and other observers with regard to the countries ust named, affirms the general prevalence herein of those virtues which are the basis o the family and the church. And yet, the ac knowledged state of things here is a grave facwhich challenges inquiry and demands explanation. In the very metropolis of Catholic Christendom, where nearly all believe, and a great majority are at least ceremonially devout-where many of the best intellects in the Catholic communion have flourished and borne sway for more than fifteen centuries, and with scarcely a divided empire for the last thousand years-where Churches and Priests have long been more abundant than on any other spot of earth, and where Divine worship and Christian ordinances are arcely intermitted for an hour, but are free and welcome to all, and are very generally attended-what is the reason that corruption and degeneracy should be so fearfully prevalent If only the enemies of Rome's faith affirmed this degeneracy, we might fairly suppose it invented or exaggerated; but even the immediate Priesthood of this people, who may be presumed most unwilling and unlikely to deny their virtues or magnify their vices, declare them unfit to be trusted with power over their own political desmes, and indeed incapable of self-government Such is the fundamental basis and essential justification of the rule now maintained in Rome under the protection of foreign bayonets. This is a conquered city, virtually if not nominally in a state of siege, without assignable period. The Pope's guards are partly Swiss and partly native, that is, chosen from the families of th Nobility ; but the 'power behind the throne' i maintained by the thousands of French soldier. who garrison the city, and the tens of thousands of Austrian, Spanish and Neppolitan soldier, who would be pushed here upon the first serious attempt of the Romans to assert their right of self-government. Thus, 'Order reigns in Warsaw," while democracy bites its lip and bides its Has Human Nature degenerated under Chris-

tian ministrations? There surely was a Roman people, some twenty old centuries ago, who were capable of self-government, and who maintained it long and creditably. Why should it be other wise with the Romans of to-day? I do not be lieve it is. They have great vices I admit, for all testimony affirms it; that they might some what abuse Freedom I fear, for the blessed sunshine is painful and perilous to eyes long used to the gloom of the dungeon. But the experience

of Freedom must tend to dispei the ignorance and correct the errors of its votaries, while Slavery only leads from bad to worse. If ten centuries of such rule as now prevails here have nowise qualified this people for Self-Government, what rational hope is there that ten more such would de it ! If a reform is ever to be effected, it cannot be commenced too soon.

-As to the actual government of Rome and

her dependencies it could not well be worse.

The rulers fully understand that they are under

no obligation to the people for the power they

exercise, nor for the submission which it com-

mands. The despotism which prevails is unmodified even by the hereditary despot's natural desire to secure the throne to his descendants by cultivating the good will of his people. The Pope is nominally sovereign, and all regard him as personally a pure and good man; but he exerts no actual power in the State, his time and thoughts being wholly devoted to the various and complicated cares of his vast Spiritual empire. Meantime, the Reactionist influences so emnipotent with his predecessor, but which were repressed for a time after the present Pontiff's accession, have unchecked sway in the political administration. The way the present rulers of Rome read History is this-" Pius IX. came into power a Liberal and a Reformer, and did all he could for the promotion of Republican and Progressive ideas: for all which his recompense was the assassination of his Prime Minister, and his own personal expulsion from his throne and territories-which is quite enough of Liberalism for one generation; we, at least will have no more of it." And they certainly ive up to their resolution. It is currently reported that there are now Seventeen Thousand political prisoners confined here, but nobody who would tell can know how many there are, and I presume this statement is a gross exaggeration, significant only as an index of the popular feeling. The essential fact is that there might be Seventeen or Seventy Thousand thus imprisoned without publicity, known accusation or trial, save at the convenience of those ordering their arrest; and with no recognized right of the arrested to Habeas Corpus or any kindred process Many of the best Romans of the age are in exile for Liberty's sake. I was reliably informed at Turin that there are at this time Three Hundred Thousand Political Refugees in the Kingdom of Sardinia, nearly all, of course, from the despotisms of Lower Italy. Europe is kept tranquil y a system of terror, which is efficient while the spell holds; but let it break at any point, and ll will go together.

The Cardinals are the actual directors of State affairs here, and are popularly held responsible for all that is disliked in the Government. They would be likely to fare roughly in case of another revolution. They are privately accused of immoralities, which men so powerful and so unpopular would naturally be, whether with or without cause I know no facts that sustain the

-A single newspaper is now published in Rome, but I have heard it inquired for or mentioned but once since I came here, and then by a Scotchman studying Italian. It is ultra-despotic in its spirit, and would not be tolerated if it were not. It is a small, coarsely printed sheet, in good part devoted to Church news, and to the progress of conversion from the English to the Romish communion. There are very few foreign journals taken or read in the Roman States. Lynn or Poughkeepsie probably, Newark or New-Haven certainly, buys and reads more newspapers than the entire Three Millions of People who inhabit the Panal States. I could not learn to relish such a state of things. I have just paid \$3.70, (more than half of it to our American Consul) for the privilege of leaving the dominions of His Holiness, and shall speedily profit by the gracious permission.

The Condition of Southern Slaves. PETERSBURG, Va., Saturday, July 5, 1851.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune : I am an occasional reader of your jourral, and, to say nothing of the ability with which it is conducted, by the tone and manner in which you advecate the peculiar tenets of your political and social creeds, much as I am opposed to them, I have been constrained to accord to you a commendable sincerity; and the fairness with which you are wont to treat those who are opposed to you in sentiment, to treal those who are opposed to you in sentiment, has led me to believe that you are not afraid of the truth, and that therefore you will not deny a place in your columns to the few remarks I have here ad-That Slavery is an evil, curse if you choose, fe

will deny; but that they in whose midst it has its existence are the greatest sufferers; that those who advocate its immediate abolition are actuated by a mistaken philanthropy, and that their zeal is a "ze il without knowledge," are facts equally undeniable. Many men, in other respects men of information and Many men, in other respects men of information and learning, betray an ignorance in relation to this subject, which ought to be, and if it were any other subject, would be, considered a disgrace to any man who makes any pretension to ordinary intelligence. Their minds are so bedouded by prejudices engendered by early education that the truth is entirely excluded, or if it shed its light with an intensity too great to be totally resisted its rays are so refracted by great to be totally resisted its rays are so refracted by the dense medium which they have to penetrate that, not truth, but only its distorted image is beheld. The prevailing opinion among them is that the relation of master and servant is that of a slave and cruel oppressor, that there exists no feeling of attachment between them and that at the best the mister is indifferent to the weifare and comfort of those whose social condition is so far beneath his own. If such have not charity enough to believe that we are not destitute of all feelings of humanity, certainly a moment's reflection ought to convince them that if our hearts are destitute of all sensibility, our pockets are not. The welfare of the servant is the interest of the master, and an injury infacted on the former is also an injury to the latter, if in no other wise at least pecuniarity. But the regard of the master for his servant seldom originates from motives of self-interest. There frequently exists between them the strongest friend-slap, and on the part of the latter a respectful familiarity toward the former, which at the North is employer.

These remarks have been prompted by an incident

These remarks have been prompted by an incident These remarks have been prompted by an incident which has just come under my observation. A negro man, about forty years of age, came into a store in which I was stilling, to procure some article for his reaster. During his stay the question was casually raked. "Boes your master employ an overseer." The question suggested a topic which I soon discovered was to him a welcome subject of conversation, viz. the kindness of his master. "No. sir," and he, "mass a aint bashful follerin arrer his folks." It was Saturday, and he had been spending the day with his family, and working for himself and them. In the course of the conversation, I learned that he was going home. (Illis master lived a few miles in the country.) In surprise, I said to him, "Is it possible you are not going to spend the Sabbath with your wife." "Not dis Sundy, master, dis is my turn to stay at home an' feed de horses." "Well, old nan, wouldn't you like to be free." "No, ar: masto stay at home an' feed de horses." "Well, o man, wouldn't you like to be free!" "No, sur: ma so treats me good, he gim me much bread and n as treats me good, he gim me much bread and meat as I can cut, an' lows me chance to git flour and sugar for mysef. Ef I's sick he stand by me long as dar's a piece o' me. I's got no taxes to pay. I don' know nufin' bout doctor bills, and I don't see no trouble. Ef I huts mysef, massa got to come to me of he in size bed. I treats him good. I keeps dis here arm o' his'n from wuchinz, I does dat, an' he's got to treat me good. No, sir, I don' want to be free. I wants to die like I is." This nearo is a timber sa wier. His task is 600 feet of timber per week. His task is 600 feet of timber per week. server. His tack is 600 feet of timber per week. He says, when he was a young man he could finish his task in three days, and that he can finish it now in four days and a half. The rest of the week he works for himself. He says his master used to give him one dollar per hundred feet for all the overwork he did. Finally, he declined giving him so much, and asked him if he would not take less. Now, Sir, what do you think was the negro's reply? "Massa, if you was a poor man I'd do it but you's a rich man, and I can't do it." Nor is this an isolated case. Many of the hands in our tobacco factories are able to co almost as much overwork for themselves as their regular tasks, and the manufacturers dare not increase the task, if they have the disposition, for if their regular tasks, and the manufacturers dare not increase the task, if they have the disposition, for if they did, they would not be able to obtain a hand the Lext year—another proof of the deference of masters to the reasonable wishes of their servants. That you may have some idea of how these hands are treated, let me mention that no longer ago than yesterday, I heard the manager of one of the largest factories in this State say that he had not struck one of his hands a blow this year. I am prepared, Sir,

to have some of these statements discredited, but those of your readers who have ever lived in the South will be willing to youch at least for their ven-similitude, facts like these having doubtless fre-quently come within their notice. But I did not in-tend to offer you so long a communication, and hope you will excuse me for so doing.

7. D. D. D.

We do not question the truth of our correspondent's statement, and are ready to believe that the mass of slaves in the middle States, at least, are well treated, fed and clothed and not overworked; and that even in the cotton, rice and sugar growing regions, they suffer less oppression than any other body of slaves that ever existed. The reason why this is so is palpable; it arises from the general prosperity of the country, the good prices obtained for crops, and the consequent value of labor. The slave is thus worth more, and receives a larger proportion of food, clothing and care in exchange for his services. In a word, the increase and diffusion of wealth, which always tend to freedom and social equality, have had their legitimate and necessary effect upon the condition of American slaves, as our correspondent well illustrates. Where there is genuine progress in material things there must be corresponding progress in moral and political things. Such is the case here. There are, of course, instances enough of gross cruelty on the part of masters, but we are convinced that they are exceptional cases. And yet it is remarkable that as slavery is ameliorated, the number of slaves who desire to get their freedom, and who kick at their bonds, constantly increases and the number of those who remain slaves from choice, if, indeed, there was ever any number of such, diminishes,

But that human chattels are comfortable is no sufficient apology for keeping them in that condition. It is true, for instance, that in modern times the killing of men in war is performed much more cleanly and with less pain than in antiquity; but yet war is no less barbarous, inhuman and absurd than it was then. And so slavery, however alleviated, remains an evil of the greatest magnitude, or, as our correspondent calls it, a curse. Indeed, we do not see but that in this he says about as hard a thing of the institution as any abolitionist, and we fail to understand what right he has to lecture others for occasionally enlarging on an evil which he himself condemns without reservation.

In fact, he occupies a position which the true apostles of slavery must regard with only a little less aversion than they feel for that of Mr. Garrison, John P. Hale, or any other bugbear whose name hushes to silence the worrying of the infant chivalry. He pronounces the institution to be a curse; he must then desire its extinction and resist the enlargement of its area. But in the view of slavocrats of the pure stripe this is treason and deserves the traitor's

There are two parties in the South ; one bent on perpetuating slavery, and extending its blessings as widely as possible; the other regarding it as a curse, and desiring its restriction and extermination. The leader of the first party was the late Mr. CALHOUN; the most eminent man in the second is HENRY CLAY. Though the ultra opinions of the first, and their passion for political suicide, are not approved by the majority of the southern people, they adopt their spirit, and act in accordance with it. This was exemplified in the late struggle for constitutional reform in Kentucky, whea every thing looking toward the ex of slavery was put down, although it was certain that the State would be largely benefitted by eradicating the institution. All the action of the South is based on the delusion that slavery can be eternal. This renders necessary and provokes a degree of discussion and agitation at the North which would not otherwise be called out.

But we are told to leave slavery alone; it is the special curse of the South, and we have nothing to do with it. This is a great mistake in every way. As journalists it is our right and duty to discuss whatever interests the public, or whatever we think ought to interest it, whether in New-York, England, Carolina or India. But in slavery we have a nearer interest than this; for it is an American institution, and exerts its baleful influence over the whole Republic, all of which is weakened and endangered by weakness and danger in any of its parts -not to say anything of the disgrace this institution casts upon Democracy in the eves of civilized mankind. Besides, we are liable to be called on to send back fugitives, an act which certainly renders us participants in their enslaving. Moreover, it is too late in the day to think of stopping the discussion of this subject. It will be discursed, and the best thing is to look at it frankly and sincerely, and say the whole truth about it. And we are happy to see in the southern States a growing number of persons who are disposed to treat it in that manner. And if their testimony is to be refied on, the attitude of the free-spoken portion of the North in the controversy is and has been exceedingly useful, and has tended to expedite the great end which all enlightened lovers of their country must have in view, namely, the extinction of slavery by the States in which it exists. This end we suppose will be attained sooner than is generally anticipated. We do not believe that the beginning of the next century will behold a slave under the flag of this Republic.

THE AUGUST ELECTIONS. - A Correction. -In the table of nominations on the sixth page Hiram McElroy (Opp.) of the 1st Congressions District is wrongly located.

- Stephen G. Dodge of the VIIth District of Indiana, and Francis H. Jones of the Vth Dis trict of Alabama, it is supposed, have both withdrawn. At any rate they will receive but a